which the present of the season with regard to listle disposed to use forbearance with regard to listle disposed to use forbearance with regard to frame it recognised on the Alps the necessatives of our geographical situation, and unanimously shought it equitable to leave to us a portion of the territory which has now become much more indispensable to our security. It was only under the impression of the evenies of the following year that that clause was an melled. The Emperor, on ascending the throne, spontaneously declared that he accepted, as the rule of his relations with Europe, the respect of treaties concluded by preceding governments, and this is a principle of conduct to which His Majesty will always make it a law to remain faithful. But it is impossible not to the acceptional character of the circumstances.

sions by the government of the Emperor to existing treaties to demand that they should not, in reality, be altered to our detriment.

In a communication which is addressed before all things to the good faith of the Cabinets of Europe, and which proves that which animates the government of the Emperer, ought I to hesitate to say that, in restoring Savoy to Piedment, it was wished to constitute that country guardian of the Alps. so that it should held the passes into France open? However anaeying (fackense) that situation was, we loyally resigned ourselves to it during haif a contury; still mere, we even scoepted it after a campaign in Italy, which would easily have furnished us the occasion of changing it; but ought we to admit that the conditions which we have scruphlously respected, so as to import no irouble into our international relations, should be aggravated? And can Europe, on its side, think it just that, in addition to the wight with which they already boreupon us, should be added that of a State of which the force will have tripled in the course of one year? In inviting the modification of the treaties on this point, we in some sort confine ourselves to asking that one of their stipulations may not acquire, beyond even the wish of the Fowers which subscribed them, a bearing more grave and a sense more disadvantageous.

I hasten to add that the government of the Emperor does not wish to obtain the guarantees which it demands except from the free consent of the King of Sardinia and of the populations. The session which will be made will therefore remain exempt from all violence as fress all constraint. Our firm intention, moreover, is to arrange it, as far as the Territories of Savoy, subject to an eventual neutralization, are concerned, so as not to injure any acquired right and not to affect any logitume interest.

In accordance with our requirements (conveniences) and with the will of the King of Sardinia, and without contravantes of the general interests of Europe, the cosmon of

In accordance with our requirements (conveniences) and with the will of the King of Sardinia, and without contravention of the general interests of Europe, the cession of Savoy and the country of Nice to France raises no questions incompatible with the best established and the most rigorous raises of public law. If the character, the language and the customs of the populations destined to be united to France assure us that that cession is not centrary to their feelings; if we reflect that the configuration of the locality has internsixed their commercial and their political interests with our own; if we say, lastly, that the Alpa constitute the barrier which must eternally separate italy from France, we may confine eurolves to conclude from this that the new frouter to be established between Predmont and conceives finds its anotion in the force of circumstances. It is not in the name of the idea of nationality, it is not as a natural frontier, that we prosecute the adjunction of Savoy and of Nice to our territory; it is solely as a guarantee, and under circumstances such that the mind cannot conceive that they should reproduce themselves anywhere else. In one word, strangers to all views of aggrandizement, still more so to all ideas of conquest, our sole object is to obtain, in the name of the principles of public law, that treaties should not be rendered for us more our-rous in a point in which they had been framed is dispositions which time, I hope, has contributed to efface, and that, as a security against the dangers which the development of the common defence.

The government off the Emperor, full of confidence in the weight of the considerations which it could put for-

e of the greates of 1810. Its step could not fail to give the greatest surprise to evernment of the Emperor. His Majesty has afforded ritzerland on many occasions proofs of his interest friendahlp, which might have decided the Federal cil te place confidence in the justice of France. It has trred to protest; I cannot, therefore, abstain from reget to the communication which it has forwarded to us. Is this protest founded in right? Is her protestation founded on right? Such are questions which it behoves us to examine and to solve, in order to appreciate the character and value of the resolution taken by the Hel-

character and value of the resolution well government.

In principle, sovereignty implies essentially the right of alienation. A sovereign may, whatever be the motivos that actuate him, oeds the whole or a part of his States; and none would be justified in opposing either measure unless there should result from it any disturbance of the balance or distribution of power in Europe. His Majesty the King of Sardinis is therefore free, according to his recarrantives, to renounce the possession of Savoy in favor

unless there should result from it any disturbance of the balance or distribution of power in Europe. His Majesty the King of Sardinia is therefore free, according to his preregatives, to renounce the possession of Savoy in favor of France. This first point cannot be disputed, and is not espable, in strict right, of becoming the object of any doubt, or of rakeing any legal difficulty.

In fact, however, the exercise of sovereign right in a matter of cession may, by international supportations, be made subservient to conventional restrictions; and it is thus that the Federal Council thinks it its duty to found, an a convention of 1504 and on the treaties of 1816, the allegation that Sardinia cannot divest itself of Savoy witheut infringing upon its engagements.

The question consequently narrows itself to the inquiry in what degree the Sardinian government is bound by the acts to which I have just referred.

The Convention of 1504, exclusively concluded between the Scigneurs of Berne and the Duke of Savoy, had for its object an allotment of boundaries, which subsequent events have frequently modified without any protest on the part of Switzerland. She referred to a situation and centisgencies which have no analogy with the actual state of possession. She finds herself, therefore, barred by the force of the circumstances themselves; and as true is this that no mention of the matter was made in the acts of 1818, where care was, nevertheless, taken to recall previous conventions still existing or maintained in vigor, and especially that of 1754. There remain, then, the treaties of Vienna. What so the define previous conventions to which they gave ried.

Switzerland, at the Congress of Vienna, solicited, as seventied to the defence of here governed to the sevential neutralization of a portion of Savoy? It is necessary, in order to define precisely the character and scope of these clauses, to recall here the negotiations to which they gave ried.

trailization of a portion of Savoy? It is necessary, in order to define precisely the character and scope of these clauses, to recall here the negotiations to which they gave ried.

Switserland, at the Congress of Vienna, solicited, as essential to the defence of her southern frontier, the consider of several territories which were equally claimed by the envoys of the King of Sardinia. The Sardinian Plenipotentiaries, after long discussions, adhered to the demand of the Helvetic Confederation, subject, however, to a combination calculated in the interest of Piedmont and originating with them nelves. This combination is precisely that which in certain cases has the effect of extending the guarantees of neutrality to the northern part of Savoy. "The undersigned," declared M. de St. Marsan, in his memorandum of the 28th of March, "is authorized to consent, in favor of the Canten of Geneva to the cossion of the territory on the following conditions:—That the provinces of Chablais and Fancigny shall be included in the neutrality of Switzerland; that the Bardinian troops of no other Power shall either remain in or pass through these provinces, with the exception of such as the Helvetic Confederation may think proper to station there."

This arrangement, therefore, had for its object to cover a pertion of Savoy, and Switzerland, by its acquiescence, obliged herself to accurs the execution of it by pledging herself, on the one hand, to afford a passage to Sardinian treops to return to Fiedmont, and, on the other, is station, in case of need, federal troops in the neutralized country. The engagement accepted by the Confederation was the equivalent for a territorial cossion made to the Canton of Geneva and the eventual acutralization of Chablais and Faucigny—a guarantee stipulated for the advantage of Sardinian treops to return to Fiedmont, and, on the other, is station, and the compensation for a sacrifice. This neutralization had not, then, been originally arranged with a view to the protection of the Swiss frontier, w

A letter from Berne of the Elst, says.—Twelve members of the Grand Council of Berne yesterday gave nouse of their intention to propose the adoption of the following declaration: "The Grand Council of the Canton of Berne hereby declares that, like the Federal Council, it considers the question of the neutralized provinces of Saroy as a vital one; that it considers the preservation of the rights which belong to Switzerland with respect thereto as one of self-preservation; and that, in accord with the people of Berne, it is ready to make all serifices to maintain thes rights. The government is requested to communicate the present declaration to the Federal Council."

Present declaration to the Federal Council."

[From Galignani's Messenger.]

The Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, and the Archduchess Charlotte having left Cadiz for Gibraliar, had turned aside from their route to visit the Spanish army at Tetuan; but just as they reached the camp the weather became so had that they were obliged to re-embark. The government, in the anticipation that the Moors might be disposed to treat for peace, had sent M. Merry, fisuperior functionary, of the department of Foreign Affairs, to Tetuan, to assist the General-in Chief in the negotiations. M. Merry realded for some years at Bayonne as secretary of the Spanish commission for settling the frontiers between France and Spain. The death of Admiral Dios Solets is announced; and it is stated that though twice Minister (once of the Marine Department in Spain for the long space of seven years, from 1840 to 1847), and though twice Captain-General of a province, he died so poor that the government had been obliged to undertake to pay the expenses of his funeral.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 18th inst., supplie the text of the Emperor Alexander's reply to the deputie from the committees for emancipating the seris. The Emperor pays:

om incomperor says:—
Genvirus.—I shall begin by once more express
that is the three governments of Lithuania w

from the committees for emancipating the serfs. The Emperor says:—
Gentlemen—I shall begin by once more expressing my gratifude to the three governments of Lithuania which instigated the discussion on this interesting question. I think it necessary to repeat to you, gentlemen, what the Marshals who are among you have already learned from me. You are aware, gentlemen, how much this affair interests me, and how much it affects my heart; and I san in that it is as dear to you as it is to me. I have but one object—the happiness of my empire, and I am on what the meaning that the improvement of the condition of the passants may shertly become an accomplished fact, and that this reform may be effected without violèmee. But that cannot be obtained without certain sacrifices on your part. My dealire is to render these sacrifices as little onerous as possible to the nobility. I have caused a sketch of your labors in the capital to be prepared, and your duties are defined in it in a positive manner. You have been summened here to reply to the questions which shall be addressed to you. Moreover, if you consider it necessary to add your own propositions and your personal opinions, you can do so officially, and I shall be informed of them. Act, then, in accord, animated by one single feeling—the public good I know that absurd reports have been circulated, which have probably reached your ears. It was pretended that the nobility had lost my confidence. It is false; pay no attention to these reports, but place your faith in me. At the commencement I addressed myself to the nobility; in full confidence I now address myself to you, with the same belief that you will realize my expectations. The full confidence I now address myself to you, with the same belief that you will realize my expectation. Then, turning towards Count Panin, the Emperor added:—

I present of the interior and Count Panin, the Emperor added:—

Then, turning towards Count Panin, the Emperor added:—

I present to you your colleages. I am convinced that they will set themselves seriously to work. I request of you to bring this affair to a conclusion in a prudent and serious manner, without, however, too long delaying the solution. Addeu, gentlemen; I wish you success.

The letter adds:—

Since the Crimean war various reforms have been introduced into our army. The greater number of the troops, both the Guard and the Line, are armed with the Minie rifle. We shall have several batteries of rifled cannon by next spring; as yet we have but two. Several great landed proprietors, and among them Generals Dolgorouki, Potenkin, Orlof, Moyendorff, the Humburg Consul and the banker Berts, have just established a Bank of Credit Foncier. The wires are being laid for an electric telegraph from Kasan to the port of Nicholaieff, on the Pacific Ocean.

electric telegraph from Kasan to the port of Nicholaies, on the Pacific Cocan.

Strange Conduct of a United States Consul, A letter from Jassy in the Nord says:—
A strange incident, which is a new proof of the abuses committed at times by consular agents in this country, is attracting public attention. A gentleman named Romerize is accredited as United States consult to Moldayia. He was first of all authorized to reside at Ismael, but he afterwards obtained permission to take up his residence at Jassy, and he established agents at Ismael and other ports. It is alleged that he has exceeded his legitimate powers, not only by according United States nationality to foreigners of all countries, but even to persons who are Moldayian subjects. A complaint having been addressed to him by the government on the latter point, he represented that the Moldayians referred to were the inhabitants of that part of Bessarabla which was made over to Roumanis by the treaty of Paris, and that as such they were not obliged to follow the lot of their territory, and to accept Moldayian juriadiction. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Moldayia, however, energetically opposed that docurrent. tain protection. M. Romertze answered that, as the inhabitants of Bessarabia had not been present at the Conferences of Paris, he right to dispose of them without
their consent had not existed; that he was justified in exercising without limit his privilege of giving, as American
Consul, aid and protection to all persons in need
thereof; and that, as the inhabitants of Bessarabia
could not be ceded with their territory like so
many sheep, they were entitled to his protection.
Among other naturalizations accorded by M. Romertze
was one to a Bessarabian merchant named Jerassanor,
who, having become a Moldavian, had been deprived of
British naturalization, which he had succeeded in obtaining. The Minister of Foreign Affairs having demanded
that this person should, in virtue of the principles of international law, and of the treaty of Paris, not be considered an American citizen, M. Romertze declared that
he was not bound by the treaty of Paris, inamuch as the
United States had not signed it; and he concluded his
despatch by saying:—"The American government and
peeple will never permit in the nineteenth century that a
government calling itself Christian shall force free men to
remain its subjects; and that for his part, in his quality of
American Consul, he would oppose every measure, even
of a local character, which might appear to him in disaccord with the laws of humanity." The government has
referred the matter to M. Negri, agent of the Danubian
Principalities at Constantinople, who is to bring it under
the notice of the United States Legation in that city.

Principalities at Constantinople, who is to bring it under the notice of the United States Legation in that city.

The Prince of Wales a Prisoner.
Considerable amusement has been afforded at Oxford through the eccentric conduct of a knight of the plough, named Hedges, known under the soubriques of "Lord Chief Justice Burns." It appears his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, in company with Ocionel Keppell, Equery in Waiting, Mr. Herbert Fisher, private tutor to His Royal Highness; Earl Brownlow, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Bart, H. Le Marchant, Eaq. H. Chaplin, Eaq. H. Taylor, Eaq., went out with the South Oxfordshire hounds on Friday last; but, meeting with different sport, therevyal party, on their return to Oxford, determined on a ride scross country. Not being acquainted with the locality, they made their way across the lands of farmer Hedges, at Barton, and without being aware of the temper of the sturdy farmer, rode into the farm yard. Farmer Hedges, with his usual regard for trespassors, immediately closed his gates on the likestrious party, and levied a fine of a sovereign for damages, enforcing the demand with an intimation that none of them should leave until he had pocketed the amount. The party at first imagined that when Hedges was acquainted with the names of his visitors, he would at once have claimed the royal elemency; but in this they were quite mistaken, for upon being informed that he was detaining the future King of England, he remarked, "Prince or no Prince's retinue may well be imagined, but being mounted and encompassed by stone walls, they were compelled to yield to the inexcorable farmer, who, added to an "amiable" disposition, is possessed of a powerful frame, and on the occasion in question, was armed with a dung fork, the emblem of his calling. The royal party, although somewhat annoyed at their detention and the obstinacy of the farmer, made the best of the joke, the Prince above the rest being much amused at the turn matters had taken.

The Bishop of Oriens has been acquitted. Nothing could have been more absurd than the actions which the Siccle and the representatives of the Rousseau family brought against him. As the correspondent of the London Dady News remarks, speakers of the latter, if sotions like those could be sustained it would be impossible to write history. The Court expressed the most decided opinion that the incriminated letter of the Bishop applied to the memory of the late Bishop, and being in no way pointed at his relatives now alive, was therefore not actionable.

The number of deaths from cholers on the Malabar coast during January has been awful. Of 5,043 cases attacked 4,428 died.

THE NEWS BY THE PRINCE ALBERT.

The steamship Prince Albert, Captain Prowse from Galway on Saturday, the 31st uit, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., at noon of Monday, the 9th inst.
She has 90 passengers for St. Johns, and 560 for New York, for which port she will leave on Tuesday morning.

morning.

The steamship North American, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th uit.

The steamship Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 80th.

The steamship New York, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 80th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

to compel them to keep the peace.

The House of Commons had adopted an address to the Crown, urging strong efforts to obtain from France the

crown, urging strong elloris to soluti from Prance the abelition of the restriction on British shipping. The Atlantic Telegraph Cempany had rescinded its former resolutions, and determined to raise £25,000 on a mortgage of the old cable, to be expended in efforts to its

The French Senate had indirectly rejected, by a large majority, petitions requesting their intervention in favor of the temporal powers of the Pope.

The French papers treat Lord John Russell's speech

with comparative indifference.

The Paris Bourse had been buoyant, and prices const derably higher, viz: 70f. 35c.; but on Friday a strong reaction set in, and the closing quotation for Rentes was 68f. 85c.

The Pope had issued the act of major excommunication against all who counselled rebellion, invasion, or usurps tion in the Romagna, and had sent a protest to all the governments against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia.

THE SAVOY QUESTION. The treaty for the cossion of Savoy to France published, but its features were already known.

R was reported that Switzerland will protest aga

Francigny.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The official Madrid Gasette contains the preliminaries of the treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco. Mo of the war, and in the meaning spain is to how Tetuan; a commercial treaty is guaranteed, and a Spaniah Minister and missionaries are permitted to reside at Fez. The treaty is to be signed at Tetuan April 2, and

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money was heavy. An advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England was pending.

a 94% for account, and on the 31st at 94 a 94% for

There was no change to date in American securities

THE FRENCH PUNDS. The French Bourse was very agitated, and the had reached 70.35c. but closed at 69.30c. (*)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week s 43,000 bales, of which 2,500 were to speculators, an 5,000 to exporters. The market was very dull, and price had a declining tendency. Some circulars report the inferior qualities 1/4 lower. The sales of the 30th were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing quiet, at the following authorized

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The mar-The havre cotton market closed with a declining tendency. Sales of the week, 19,000 bales; stock, 231,000 bales. New Orleans tres ordinaire, 106f.; do. bas, 99f.

The Liverpool breadstums market was dull, and Tues day's advance was barely maintained. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour tending downward: American 26s. a 30s., but prices barely maintained. Wheat quiet at about Tuesday's advance, but full prices were occasion ally obtained: Red Western, 10s. 3d. a 10s. 8d.; white do., 10s. 6d. a 12s. 6d. Corn dull:gellow, 33s. 6d. a 34s. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Bigland, Athya & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report beef steady. Pork firm, and Irish 2s. 6d higher; new American 75s. a 77s. 6d. Bacon steady. Lard dull and nominal. Tallow—Little inquiry and prices

The Brokers' Circular reports ashes quiet at 29s. a 30s. for pots, and 38s. a 33s. 6d. for pearls. Sugar heavy. Coffee quiet. Rice firm, and 3d. higher. Bark quiet; Philadelphia, 8s. 9d. a 9s. 6d.; Baltimore, 7s. 6d. Fish oils—Sales unimportant. Linseed oil, 28s. 3d. a 28s. 6d. Rosin dull at 4s. 3d. (a 4s. 4d. for common. Spirits turpentine dull at 35s. 6d. a 36s. Tes—Sales unimportant.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's Circular reports wheat firm, and Is. a 2s. higher. Iron steady for bars and rails; pig dull and slightly lower: sales at 55s. 9d. Sugar dull and partially Is. lower. Rice firm. Tea irregular, and slightly lower. Spirits turpentine dull at 35s. 6d. a 35s.

THE LATEST MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, March 31—P. M.
Cotton very dull. Sales to day 4,000 bales.

Flour steady.

Provisions steady. LONDON, March 31, 1960.

The colonial produce markets for the week have bee unsettled, partially from the proposed advance in the

OPERATIC MATTERS.—At the Academy of Music this evening Adelma Patti will make her döbut in "Don Pasquale." The distribution embraces, in addition to the favorite name of the prima donna, those of Brignoli (Nemorino), Ferri (Malatesta), Susini (Don Pasquale),

(Nemormo), Ferri (Maiatessa), Susini (100 Pasquale), and a delightful performance may be anticipated.

Mr. Max Maretsek will commence his reason at the Winter Carden this evening, when Madame Gassier will sing in "Lucia;" M. Gassier will sing the baritone part, and the new tenor, Errani, will make his début as

BOWERT THEATRE.—A complimentary benefit will be given to the popular Irish comedian, Mr. James Pilgrim at this popular establishment to-night, when three capita pieces will be presented and a host of volunteers will appear.

The Election in Trinity Church.

The Election in Trinity Church.

The politico-religious contest between the vestrymen and corporators of Trinity Church came off yesterday, and resulted in the election of the Sexton's ticket, consisting of the members of the former vestry with the two new names of Samuel Dayis and James G. King. The rector, Rev. Dr. Berrian, being unaveidably absent, Rev. Morgan Dix, assistant rector, presided in his stead. There was no apparent excitement at the church during the day, as was expected by some. Knots of voters might have been seen here and there, busily engaged in discussing the merits of the different candidates, and the chances of their election, and at the gate and door, the vestry had taken the precaution to station men with tickets, to hand the voters as they entered the church. The voters were somewhat tardy in presenting themselves, and the polis were open until late in the atternoon.

The number of votes cast was 240, the most of which were for the old vestry ticket entire; of those scattering, Mr. A. J. Bleecker received 68, and Mr. A. H. Livingston 76.

The following is a list of those elected, with the number of votes cast for each:—

Church Warders.—William E. Dunsoomb, 230; Robert Hyslop, 228.

Vastymers.—Henry Youngs, 234; Alexander L. McDonald, 239; Gullan C. Verplanck, 240; George Templeton Strong, 231; Samuel T. Skidmers, 252; William H. Falls, 235; John A. Dix, 183; Cyrus Curies, 238; Abel T. Anderson, 231; Frederick Pents, 237; Gouverneur M. Ogden, 139; Joseph Delafield, 238; Abenham B. Bands, 257; Francis R. Tillou, 240; John H. Swith, 239; John J. Cisco, 240; Alexander W. Bradford, 238; Noisen Jarvis, 160; Samuel Davis, 160; James G. King, 232.

A Smeatron M. Ratze, Mass.—The citizeum of the staid

A SHERIAMON HE SALEM, MAIN.—The citizens of the staid old city of Salemn are somewhat stirred up at the present time on account of a young girl making a complaint before a magintate agrainst a prominent lawyer as the alleged father of a child of which she is the mother. It is thought that the affair will be spilled without an artistal part of the state o

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Slavery Question in the Senate.

The Case of Sanborn, the Contumacions Witness.

Report Sustaining the President's Protesting Message.

THE QUESTION OF THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1860. THE MEXICAN TREATY. s understood that some of the republican Senators

Our Special Washington Despatch.

an amendment prepared by Senator Simmons to the com mercial clause of the Mexican treaty. As the treaty now stands, it would, in the matter of importations, confer on France, England, Belgium and other nations great advantages as to this country, because by our existing treaties with them they could claim all the benefits extended to "the most favored nations," among which Mexico would be included, and also give them advantages. tages equal to our own in Mexico at our expense. This is the interpretation given to the clause by one of the Senamerce and domestic products. This, it is supposed, can treaty will become comparatively unobjectiona-ble to several of those Senators who are opin the prospects of a ratification of the treaty. There is reason to believe that the parties directly interested will

August of alternate sections under the railroad act of 1856, the minimum price of which is two dollars and a fered, embracing an area of 1,680,000 acres.

Wassinstron, April 8, 1860.

Tom Ford and his Spoils Obligations—An Organ Among
Them—The Republicans and the Tariff Question—Move
ments for an Opposition Coalition upon Judge McLean

Ex Lieutenant Governor Tom Ford's election as printer of the House comprehended the establishment in Washington of a central organ of the republican party. The plan was a sop of the printing spoils to the downfallen National Era and the starved out Republic, and the fusion of their subscription lists, both together, 16,000 as the nucleus of the new concern. But the enterprise appears to be an uphill piece of work; for the sagacious Tom Ford, consulting the experience of Wendell, is quite chary about assuming the office of wet nurse to that insatiate horse leech, a Washington party organ. The party, however, will bring him to terms; for the measure of their printing jobs to Master Ford will be graduated to the measure of his subsidies to the cause.

The tariff question is the lever with which the republicans expect to pry the democracy out of Pennsylvanis, in reducing the party in Congress to a show of hands upon protection vs. free trade, specifics vs. ad valoroms. It is also upon this leading old line whig idea of protection that the republican managers count on bringing into camp the protectionists of the outside opposition forces. Thus, for instance, the tariff lobby, republicans, old line whigs, North and South Americans, have projected a joint stock dinner consultation in view of an opposition alliance for the Presidency, involving the tariff question as one of the great living issues of the day. Nobody can expect the passage of a protective tariff by the present democratic Senate; but as New Jersey and Pennsylvanis turn upon this pivot, the democracy must be pushed to the wall.

So it is declared by some of the republican protectionists that, with a Speaker during the first week of the session, we should have brought this touchstone of the infinity by the present democratic Senate; but as New Jersey and Pennsylvanis turn upon this pivot, the democracy must be pushed to the wall.

So it is declared by some of the republican protectionists that, with a Speaker during the first week of the esession, we shoul of the House comprehended the establishment in Washington of a central organ of the republican party.

Convention—a majority nominates—but this majority will not be rash. Seward does not care to run to be defeated. Little Rhode Island has softened his aspirations. He is disposed to be tractable. He will not be too old to stand the racket in 1864. Thus speak some of the radical republicans. Much, however, will depend upon the Charleston Convention; but as we expect it to result in the complete reunion of the party, we must shape our course accordingly. coordingly.

The Convention will soon begin to boil and bubble.

THIRT Y-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1860.

THE CASE OF BANBORN, THE HARPER'S PERRY WITNESS. Mr. Sukukik, (rep.) of Mass., presented the memorial of Mr. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., in regard to the gross attempt to kidnap him by persons claiming to act under authority of the United States Senate.

Mr. Summer narrated the circumstances attending the capture of Mr. Sanborn, and his subsequent release, and said the act was conspicuous, both as regarded the man against whom the attack was directed, and the place where it occurred. Mr. Sanborn was a quiet gentleman, of excellent fame as a scholar and of pure life. This was the man who was seized. The attempt was made at Opnoord, where a seizure was The attempt was made at Concord, where a seisure was once before attempted which ended in a revolution of these States. The Senate owed something to its own character, and should wash its hands of this transaction. He moved the reference of the memorial to the Judiciary Commit-

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., said this man Sanborn was shown to be either in correspondence with the man who was hung at Harper's Ferry as a traitor and murderer, or with his friends. He had, therefore, been summoned before the committee of the Senate to testify. He replied, refusing to come, on the ground that he feared personal violence. A warrant was then issued against him, and the Sergeant at Arms sent deputies to arrest him, who did so; but he was rescued by a mob, and afterwards discharged by Justice Ehaw upon a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Sanborn's memorial was then read. He claims that he has rightfully resisted the summons of the Senate; complains of his unwarranted arrest, and the brutality attending it, and asks redress at the hands of the Senate.

Mr. Summe wished to correct one statement which fell from the Senator from Virginia. Mr. Sanborn was taken from the custody of pretended officers, not by a mob, but by a writ of habeas corpus, enforced by a poste comidatus.

Mr. Mason said his authority was a letter from the United States Marshal. He moved to lay the memorial on the table until the process should be returned.

Mr. Sansma reluctantly consented, with the understanding that it should be called up when the process was returned.

The memorial was laid on the table.

OREGON LANDS.

The bill to amend the act for the admission of Oregon.

The memorial was laid on the table.

The memorial was laid on the table.

OREGON LANDE.

The bill to amend the act for the admission of Oregon, so as to extend the period is which Oregon could lease certain grants of land, was taken up and passed.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Homested bill was taken up and passed.

The Homested bill was taken up.

Mr. DOOLITYLE, (rep.) of Wis., said that before the subject was immediately before the Senator from South Carolina, whom he had listened to yesterday with pleasure and admiration. Though differing with him in his conclusions, he agreed with him on many points. The Senator had advised the republicans to correct their philosophy, to study the laws of nature and those which govern the world, and act accordingly. He agreed with him there that it was the highest duty of the legislator to study the laws of nature, and to be governed by them. The Senator had made an application of his remarks to the races of manimit, denying their equality in the sense asserted by his ancestors in 1776. He did not believe that is this country the negro or the Inglan, side by side with the white man, was his equal; neither in the tropics was the white man, was his equal; neither in the tropics. The attempts of the Circamian race to catablish supressacy in the tropics and the West Indice generally, and the destructive effect on Spain which became of the Declaration of Independence in regard to the equality of man, which, he held, means equality of national rights of all man, not the equality of powers. In the original draft of the Declaration of Independence Jufferson had written in large letters the word "men,"

when charging the Ring of England with supporting the slave trade, snowing clearly that he recognized slaves as men. He could not see how, after that, any one could get up and say that he did not mean to assert the equality of all races. Mr. Decintle then pointed out the desolating effect of slave culture. Within sight of the Capitol, in the county in which Washington and his estates, land had been reduced from forthly to poverty. The population declined, and the very church in which Washington worshipped had fallen into decay and become an asytum for cows.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., said the Senator had been peaching on his manor. Land in Pairfax county had become in impreciment by the culture of tobacco; the population, however, had largely increased. As to the church, he regarded it with fills reverence. His ancestors had worshipped there, and it had been put in good repair and it was now used as a place of worship. The decline of the fabric resulted from the bulux of sectarians who had got the advantage. He would take occasion to say that when he wasgin New England he visited Plymouth and found a wilderness where they hunted bears and wolves.

Mr. Doolitrus said the neighborhood of Plymouth had always been barren and uncultivated. He had pointed out that lands in Virginia, once rich and cultivated, had been impoverished by slave culture. He would ask the Senator from South Carolina if that was not the effect of slave labor?

Mr. Chustivit, (dem.) of S. C., replied that in all new countries they went on new lands in preference to reclaiming the old; but in the older States this is not the oase. He knew in South Carolina of old lands producing more than they did twenty years ago. Agriculture was advancing in South Carolina as much as in any State in the Union. Slave labor did not impoverish the soil. The very part in the Declaration of Independence, referred to by the Senator from Wisconsin, was stricken out by the framers.

Mr. Doolnylis said he intended to show what Adams, Jefferson and Franklin meant. The

ject in an offensive manner, nor to discuss its existence in the States. He spoke with reference to its extension in Territories.

Mr. Hammond said the South would not consent to be restricted as to her expansion. He asked if all the States had not an equal right in the Territories?

Mr. DOULTILE replied that a citizen oi South Carolina and a citizen of Wisconsin could enter a Territory on a position of equality.

Mr. DOULTILE replied at length, contending that slaves were only property there?

Mr. DOULTILE replied at length, contending that slaves were only property under the laws of the States where it existed, like a corporated company, which was regulated by State laws.

A colloquial debate ensued.

Mr. Wang, (rep.) of Onlo, inquired what question was before the Senate?

The Cara replied the Homestead bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. DOULTILE said that playful remarks should not divert him from a reply. In conclusion, he said the Homestead bill measure was for empire and for all generations.

Mr. Mason said the Senator was right in calling this a measure of empire. It was a proposition populating free Territories by emigrant aid societies. The intent and

Mr. Masor said the Sonator was right in calling this a measure of empire. It was a proposition populating free Territories by emigrant aid societies. The intent and design of the bill was to aid, as a great engine of political power, to got the republican party in possession of the government. The end of this usage of this bill would be then to operate on slavery in the States. This policy had been fairly and honorably stated by the Senator, and was a measure to obtain political power to operate against slavery.

House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1860. Mr. TAYLOR, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, read his argument in support of the President's protest. or carry out an investigation of any kind according to its mere will and pleasure. If so, this would not be consistent with the great principle of law everywhere recog nized where the rights of individuals are concerned, and of law. He referred to the powers of the Select Con

eviaence against the President had been placed before the House. In conclusion, he says the positions taken by the President are right, and the protest made by him has a solid foundation in the provisions of the constitution and those great principles which underlie every system of law established for the administration of justice.

Mr. HUKRAMY (A. L. dem.) of Pen, moved that twenty thousand copies of the reports be printed. The propriety of this was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On motion of Mr. HUKRAMY the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday next.

Mr. GROW, (rep.) of Pen, called up the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union. He did not desire to discuss the question, therefore simply confined himself to the statement of facts, saying that this was the third bill which had been introduced for the admission of Kansas into the Union; the first having passed the House in July, 1886, but failed in the Senate. She had a voting population of 17,000 a year ago, which is a greater vote than in two thirds of the Congressional districts of the Union. From all he could learn, Kansas now has a population of from 110,000 to 116,000.

Mr. CLARK, (dem.) of Mo., spoke of the binding power of the English compromise, which the people of Kansas have disregarded and violated. Besides, the Wyandot constitution infracts the treaty stipulations, by including 800,000 acres of the Cherokee land within the boundary.

Mr. Grow inquired whether the game boundaries were not prescribed in the Lecompton Constitution, but he did not know at the time of the existence of the treaty stipulations which secure these lands to Indians, free of State control.

Mr. CLARK 200 has been consideration of creepted out of the boundaries such lands until the Indians signify their what he best in the face of the creame to the existence of the treaty stipulations which secure these lands to Indians, free of State control.

Mr. CLARK 200 has a consideration of Congression of the State.

Mr. PRINDERON, (dem.) of Mi

expenses of any one to Kaness or a dullar for the perchase of arms, and was amenable to the courts.

Mr. Rradan, (dem.) of Texas, asked whether the society did nol originate with politicians in Washington Mr. Thayke replied that he framed the charter of that company. He was a member of the legistative of Basical and the second of the court of the court of the court of the court, if there was anything previous to the formation of the company, it was the Blue Lodge of Missouri, the members of which said that Yankees should not go there I beyonet and rides could keep them out. The Emigrant Aid Society sent thither only peaceable and friendly men.

If bayonets and rifles could keep them out. The Emigrant Aid Society sent thither only peaceable and friendly men.

Mr. Parrott, resuming, said it was false and slanderous that the people of Kansas ever resisted the laws of the country, and were revolutionary either in history or their present attitude.

Mr. Clarks—Have not your people resisted the laws?

Parrott replied, God forbid that he should deay that the people resisted the execution of the Territorial law. This constituted one of the chief glories of that people. He recognized no law, save that which originates with the people. The laws evaded by his constituents were not the will of the people llegally expressed, but the expression of a Missouri mob, clothed with the forms of law, and they were a frand, and calculated to promote and encourage fraud, and were only executed with the aid of the federal bayonets sent there, and stimulated as such scoundrels were by federal paironage, and striving to outdo the other by rancality. In conclusion, he stated the reasons why Kansas should be admitted. He spoke of her popularity as sufficient, and defended her generally from all aspersion.

Mr. Grow said he should ask a vote to morrow.

Adjourned.

Exceptions in the Sanborn Case.

[From the Boston Traveller, April 9.]
C. I. Woodbury, Esq., counsel in the habeas corpus case of F. B. Sanborn, for Slias Carlton, the person who arrested Sanborn at Concord, has presented to Chief Justice Shaw exceptions to his decision in this case.

The exceptions are, that the Court has no jurisdiction to revise or control the proceedings of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate as to his official power to delegate the service of the warrant, but that the Senate, by the first article of the constitution, have the exclusive power of construing and deciding their own privileges, and the customs and rules through which they should be exercised, and who are and who are not its officers.

That the Sergeant-at-Arms had a right, by the rules and customs of the Senate, to delegate his power to Slias Carlton.

That he observed the Senate, to delegate his power to Silas and customs of the Senate, to delegate his power to Silas Carlton.

That by the general rule of law Carlton was deputy of the Sergeant at Arms.

These points having been made at the hearing, and overruled, it is asked that these exceptions be allowed. They will be allowed substantially in the present form, and the case will go before the full bench for argument.

The Governors of the Aimshouse held their regular periodical meetings yesterday afternoon, Governor Pink-

some slight alterations.

Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, applied for permission to

EDr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, applied for permission to visit the institutions, and transmitted a communication from the directors of the Raneaford institution, in that city, intimating their intention also of paying them a visit. The subject was referred, with power.

A proposal made by Baker, Smith & Oo. to place a heating and ventillating apaparatus in the new Island Hospital, was referred to the Committee on the Island Hospital, with power. The contractors would only sait the difference in the cost of heating the hospital with their apparatus for ten years, and that of the heating of Bellevue Hospital by the apparatus now in that building. The Committee on Randall's listand reported on the proposed enlargement of the Idiot House. The committee reported that they had repudiated the plan originally adopted by the Board for the enlargement of the building, and recommended the demolishing of the present building and the construction of a new one at a cost of \$3,760 over the amount of \$5,000, which was to have been the cost of the edifice originally.

Governor Shirit denounced the contract, alleging that the work peoposed and the additional expense recommended is unnecessary. He alleged that the report neither same from the committee nor the architect, bat from the contractor, and said, with emphasis, that if the plats approved by the Board are to be sot aside for the shoulahed.

Governors Pingegra and GLEER, members of the com-

benefit of contractors, it is time the Board should be abolished.
Governors Pinckers and Oliver, members of the committee, defended their report on the grounds that the present building is too infirm to bear alteration.
Governor Pinckers moved that action be postponed on the report, and that Gov. Smith be appointed a committee to ascertain if there be any fraud in the matter. This motion was subsequently withdrawn, Governor Smith affirming that he did not make a charge of fraud.
Governor Malorer moved to lay the subject over till next meeting. Lost.
Governor Daire moved that the Beard adhere to their former plans. Lost.
Governor Oliver moved to accept the report and adopt it. The motion was carried by a vote of 6 to 2.
The Committee on Island Hospital reported in favor of awarding the contract for the plumbing work on the new hospital to Dowdney & Fitch for \$6,300, they being the lowest bidders. The report was adopted.
Some other subjects were then discussed, but no further action taken of any interest to the public previous to the adjournment.

Superior Court-Special Term. Before Hon. Judge Moncrief.

MERCANTILE DIFFICULTIES - MOTION TO SET ASIDE AN L. O. Wilson and others .- In 1857 the defendants failed in this city, and made an assignment to Bates & Wilson, (also defendants in this suit) conveying all the property of the firm, real and personal, and all its rights and assets, in trust for the various creditors. The plaintiffs, who are creditors to the amount of \$20,000, allege that the whole assigned property is valued at \$2,000,000, and they seek by this suit to compel the assignees to account for the agby this suit to compel the assignees to account for the as-signed property; and at the same time the plaintiffs allege that Bates and C. E. Wilson are incompetent and improper persons for the management of such an estate. They also contend that Bates was a clerk of L. O. Wilson, and that Wilson, the assignee, it son of L. O. Wilson; that they are persons of no pecuniary responsibility, and have refused or neglected to make any account of the disposition of the funds.

or neglected to make any account of the disposition of the funds.

The defendants denied the piaintiffs' allegations, and showed by the production of the books and by the examination of the defendant Bates that the assets conveyed by the assignment amounted to only about \$800,000, good, bad and indifferent, and that the moneys collected amounted to something near \$165,000, and the indeltedness to about \$1,000,000, and that Bates & Wilson, the assignees, were experienced business men, worth jointly, at the time of receiving the trust, over \$45,000.

The Court held that there was no proof of the incapacity of the assignees, or of neglect to do their duty. Complaint dismissed. For plaintiffs, Mr. Field; for defendants, Mr. Brady,

Before Hon. Judge Balcomb.

THE DISPUTED DISTRICT CLERESHIP.

APRIL 10.—The People at the Relation of Samuel Orgond

is. Thos. F. Peers.—This is a motion for a que warrante
brought by the relator to obtain the office of Clerk of the
Second District Court to which he was appointed by the
Mayor and Aldermen in Convention on the 14th November, 1859. He demanded possession, but the defendant
refused to surrender. The plaintiff claims possession and
damages for the overholding. The respondent denies that
Osgood was appointed by a legal Convention, as the Mayor
was not present, nor was there a majority of the Aldermen. The respondent claims that in 1857 his term of
office was extended by the Legislature for six years, and
by virtue of that act he holds possession. Decision reserved, ifor the relator, Mr. J. T. Brady; for respondent,
Mr. D. D. Field. Before Hon. Judge Balcomb.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Smally.

PROPOSED CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

APRIL 10.—In the Matter of the Mayor, &c., us. The
Owners of Property on Broadway.—The Corporation Counsel moved for the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners for widening Worth street from Broadway to
Baxter street, commonly known as the Five Points. Mr.

J. R. Whiting, on behalf of himself, Mr. W. B. Moffat and
other property owners, opposed the confirmation of the
report on the ground that the improvements will be of no
avail unless the Five Points are cut through to Chatham
aquare. Decision reserved.

Marine Court. Before Hon. Judge McCarthy and a Jury. SUIT FOR SERVICES AS AGENT.

SUIT FOR SERVICES AS AGENT.

APRIL 10.—William J. Davidson vs. Lorenso Ventura.—
This action was brought to recover for services rendered to plaintiff in [selling out, or rather for finding a purchaser, for the lease, fixtures and good will of the premises, 444 Secome street. The plaintiff alleged that defendant agreed to pay him \$100 if he procured a purchaser at \$1,500, and anything over that sum received by him (defendant) he would give to plaintiff in addition to the \$100; that he (plaintiff) these called upon a Mr. Mc-Naily and induced him to purchase for \$1,000. The defendant denied any living agreement or promise to pay of any kind whatever; but admitted that, after the sale, he offered (gratifoully) \$16 to plaintiff, being the amount he would have to pay a broker. The parties were respectively examined as witnesses, and the jury, after a short deliberation, found for plaintiff \$200.

FATAL CASUALTIES.—George Slocum, a native of New York, aged 23 years, died yesterday at his residence, No. 121 East Sixteenth street, from the effects of injuries accidentally received by falling from a scaffield at the corner of First avenue and Kinescenth Street.

John Clements, a native of Scotland, and 36 years, and a painter by trade, died at Belleves Remetal, from the effects of injuries accidentally received by falling from a ladder at Tompkine' Markes, on the Sim Ultimo. Ouroser O'Reefe beld att incust in hoth cases.

FOURD DROWERD.—The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foct of Excenth Street, N. R., on kienday night, and the Goroner was notified to hold an inquest.

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